

a line connecting the anterior orbits and an oblique line on each side running from the posterior orbit to the occipital border mesial to the posterior corner of the head. The gular surface has a large black triangular area, broad behind and narrowed in front. The pronotum has two black dots on its upper surface, each in the center of one of its halves. The meso- and epinotum are black, with three large orange yellow spots on the dorsal surface of the former and a similar spot on the angle of the latter. The petiolar scale is black below and dark brown on its anterior surface above.

I have described this beautiful little species from a single minor worker, because its coloration is so striking that it can be readily recognized. It is placed in the subgenus *Myrmobrachys* with some misgivings as it may prove to be a *Colobopsis* when the worker major is brought to light.

*39. *Camponotus (Myrmorhachis) bidens* Mayr. Two workers.

40. *Camponotus (Myrmorhachis) rectangularis* Emery. A single worker.

41. *Camponotus (Myrmorhachis) latangulus* Roger. Two workers.

*42. *Camponotus (Myrmosphincta) sexmaculatus* (Fabr.) var. near *bimaculatus* (Smith), but with the two spots at the base of the second gastric segment confluent.

A NEW SPECIES OF *SARCOPHAGA* FROM NIAGARA FALLS.¹

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Sarcophaga niagarana new species.

Holotype (male): Collection of writer.

Arista plumose to tip (at least beneath); vestiture of back of head black except for yellowish hairs just below foramen; vibrissæ inserted on line with oral margin; leg vestiture short throughout; anterior and posterior ventral rows of bristles of middle femur not complete; submesotial bristle absent; anterior dorsocentrals and acrostichals present; four pairs posterior dorso-centrals; vestiture of fourth ventral plate decumbent; posterior margin of fourth notum dull orange; genital segments orange-colored, first without marginal bristles (if present, very weak), second bristly.

¹ Contribution from the Department of Entomology, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana.

Length.—10 mm.

Head.—Parafontals, genæ and transverse impression dark. Breadth of front at narrowest part about one third eye width; cheek height one third that of eye. Front prominent; frontal vitta at its narrowest part fully twice the width of each parafontal, its sides almost parallel. Second antennal segment blackish, its prominent bristle more than one half length of arista; third segment more than twice length of second; arista plumose to tip (at least on under side). Vestiture of back of head black except for some yellowish hairs just below foramen. Cheek vestiture black and coarse. Gena with a row of hairs or hair-like bristle near lower eye orbit (the two or three lowermost in the holotype quite long). Palpi dark.

Chaetotaxy.—Lateral verticals absent; vibrissæ inserted on line with oral margin; each row of frontals extends below base of vitta and diverges from inner edge of gena.

Thorax.—Mesonotum clothed with short, reclinate bristles. Spiracular hairs dark, except that tips may be light colored. Epaulets blackish.

Wings.—Bend of fourth vein a right angle; anterior cross-vein more basal than end of first longitudinal; third vein with bristles; costal spine absent; sections III and V of costa about equal; calypters whitish, fringed with white hair.

Legs.—Dark, vestiture short. Anterior face of posterior femur with three rows of bristles, those of intermediate row few and present on proximal half only; posterior face without ventral row of bristles; femur cylindrical; tibia straight, anterior lateral surface with a single bristle; tarsus not shorter than tibia. Anterior and posterior rows of bristles of middle femur present, posterior present on proximal half only and the two proximal bristles stoutest, anterior row extending slightly farther proximally; submesotibial bristle absent, a single bristle on posterior surface (near medium dorsal ridge).

Chaetotaxy.—Anterior dorsocentrals scarcely weaker than the two anterior postsuturals, much longer than vestiture of præscutum; acrostichals present; inner presuturals absent; four pair posterior dorsocentrals, last two the stronger; prescutellar acrostichals present; scutellar apicals present; three sternopleurals; lower sternopleura with bristles only.

Abdomen.—Clothed above with short reclinate bristles, beneath with longer, more erect hair. Vestiture of fourth ventral plate decumbent, with long appressed marginal hairs. Posterior margin of fourth notum dull orange.

Chaetotaxy.—Second segment without marginal bristles, third with two.

Genital Segments.—First dull orange, faintly yellowish polinose, sparse hairy vestiture posteriorly; marginal bristles absent or very weak; second polished, orange-colored, rotund, anteriorly with long slender bristles, posteriorly with shorter hairy vestiture, anal area small. Forceps same color as second segment; base with long, curly hairs, and without upward prolongations; in profile the prongs narrowed near tips, the latter blunt and approximated.

The holotype was taken at Niagara Falls, New York, on June 25, but the year and collector are not recorded.

The genital segments of the type specimen were somewhat dis-



f = forceps; *g.s.*₁ and *g.s.*₂ = first and second genital segments; *a.p.*₂ accessory plate.

torted and the claspers were not visible, but the characters of the penis and forceps are sufficiently distinctive to make the recognition of the species easy.



BEETLES COLLECTED ON A DEAD BLACK OAK IN VIRGINIA.

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In the *Entomological News* for March, 1905, Mrs. Slosson gave an account of the insects found in an old gumbo-limbo log at Miami, Florida, and in the *JOURNAL OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY* for June, 1912, Messrs. Davis and Leng gave a list of the insects which they took upon a recently felled pine at Cleveland, Florida.

During the past summer I was fortunate enough to discover near my home in Virginia a dead black oak with a large insect population and it may prove of interest to contrast the following list of my captures with those mentioned above.

The locality is Buckingham County on James River about 100 miles west of Richmond. The level and fertile bottom land on both sides of the river is under cultivation, but the steeper bordering hillsides are in many places wooded.